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THE ROSARY OF MY YEARS.

The dials of earth may show
The length, not the depth of years,
Few or many they come—few or many they go,
But our time is best measured by tears

Ah! not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the scenes that we pass on our way-
And not by the furrows the fingers of care

On the forehead and face have made;
Not so do we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade
Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oftimes old,
Though their brow be bright and fair;
While their blood beats warm their heart lies cold—
O'er them the springtime—but winter is there.

And the old are oftimes young.
When their hair is thin and white;
And they sing in age as in youth they sung.
And they laugh, for their cross was light

But bead by bead I tell
The rosary of my years;
From a cross to a crown they lead—'tis well!
And they are blessed with a blessing of tears.

Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me, instead of a long stream of life,
The tempest and tears of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years;
But never the foam brings the brave bark home:
It reaches the haven through tears.

The Poor Man's Temptation

Among the passengers aboard the ship Petrel, bound from New York to San Francisco, were Thomas Warren; his wife and their six-year-old daughter, Flora.

Warren had been unfortunate.

By careful saving from his income as a clerk in a dry goods store he had built a little house one story and a half high and there for four years, with his wife and child he had lived, happy and contented.

Then the firm employing him failed, He looked about him perseveringly for steady, honest work of some kind—not caring what—but could not obtain it.

One day a laborer who was obliged to be absent from his place of toil—a bank of earth which was being removed—permitted him to act as his substitute for ten hours. Warren plied the pick and shovel manfully and received one dollar when his task was done. His health not being good, such heavy work made him ill. He could not leave his bed for months. What little money he had was all spent by that time.

He sold his house and with some of the proceeds took passage for San Francisco, as stated, hoping to there better his fortunes.

"San Francisco," said his wife Mary thoughtfully when they were within two days' sail of that port. "It is the place where papa went, years ago, to look for Tom Marston, my poor brother, who ran away from home. But as you know, Tom was never found. We never could learn what became of him."

At that moment a terrible cry went through the craft.

"Fire! Fire! Fire!"

The captain and crew did all in their power to save the vessel, but in vain.

Very soon the lurid flames, roaring and hissing enveloped nearly every part of the ship.

Down went the boats and they were presently occupied by crew and passengers.

Warren had brought up from the cabin a tin box, containing five hundred dollars, which remained from the sale of his house.

With his wife and child he got into one of the boats.

"The petroleum!" yelled the first mate. "Pull away lively!—the ship's going to blow up!"

The boat in which Warren sat was ten fathoms from the ship, when with a roar like a bursting volcano, she flew to pieces, her fiery fragments shooting high in air.

The frightened passengers made a rush, which capsized the boat. Warren's box of money sank to the bottom. He could swim and contrived to save his wife and child from drowning by holding them until one of the other boats came and picked up all the persons who were in the water.

"My box!" groaned Warren.

"Oh my!" cried his wife turning deadly pale and clasping her hands.

"It has gone to the bottom of the sea!" he said wildly, his fingers twitching nervously in his agony.

"If I could swim I'd dive and get it!" said little Flora. "Never mind, papa, we can fill it wis' gold when we get to the gold town."

And taking a piece of cake from her pocket, she commenced to eat it.

Warren bowed his head. He looked white and limp and gasped for breath.

Then the true spirit showed itself on the part of his wife.

There is no describing how she consoled him. She did it with the strange subtle power of her sex.

He was still grief stricken, but somehow the horror and dismay caused by his loss were nearly gone.

Before night the passengers were picked up by a brig bound into the port of San Francisco. And thus Warren and his little family arrived there.

He had a few dollars in his pocket-book, and he hired lodgings in a small house, near the outskirts of the town.

He set about looking for employment at once.

To his surprise, it was as difficult here to obtain work as in New York.

Day after day he went about on his hopeless rounds.

He could find nothing to do.

"Give me a piece of bread," said Flora, one morning—"a piece of bread 'wis' salt on it."

"What! have we no sugar "said Warren. "I thought we had a little."

"No, papa," said Flora, climbing on his knee. "Sugar's all gone and so I can't have bread 'wis' sugar, but there's plenty of salt, and I like 'yat' on bread," she added, claping her hands.

A few days later it was still worse.

The last morsel of bread had been eaten.

Flora called stoutly for more, for the child was hungry.

Her mother and father were still hungrier.

They were weak from the want of food.

Warren went his rounds as usual, in vain.

At length he found himself on the outskirts of the city.

He hoped he might be lucky enough to kill some bird or rabbit with a stone.

But bird and rabbit kept shy of him; he failed to obtain either.

By this time he was faint, and his brain reeled. He felt strangely bewildered.

All at once he heard a piteous voice. It came from a rude hut a few feet distant.

There he discovered a dying man—a wan, emaciated creature in patched garments.

"Give me a little water!" he gasped.

Warren gave him water from a jug near him.

"Have you no friend, no relative, that I can go to and bring here?" inquired Warren.

"I do not think I have a relative living," gasped the man. "I was dying here alone before you came. Will you do me a favor? Lift up those bricks in the fireplace and bring me my keg."

Warren removing the bricks, which were loose, discovered a paint keg, and brought it to the man.

It was filled to the brim with silver half dollars!

"I have been a miser," groaned the sufferer, "but you can see for yourself I have not saved much. Will you take this keg—to—"

Before he could finish he gave a shudder and his eyes became glazed.

He was dead!

Warren looked at him awhile; then his gaze wandered to the keg of coins!

The whirling sensation was still in his head. His mind seemed to have become weak. He continued to stare at the silver heap.

The man had owned he was a miser—probably he had no relative. In that case there was no heir to the money.

How much good that amount would do little Flora and his wife! They were hungry—almost starving.

His gaze was caught by a slip of paper among the silver pieces.

He took it out and read it:

"This keg of money to be taken to Roger Barmont, merchant, No. ——— street, San Francisco in case of my death."

Roger Barmont! Warren had seen the name over the wholesale store of this wealthy merchant.

A few days before he had unsuccessfully applied there for employment. There were probably about one hundred dollars in the keg.

To Barmont, the rich wholesale dealer, this would be a mere trifle—to Warren it would be food and shelter—perhaps *life* itself!"

Why should this trifle go to the golden hoards of the merchant when Warren needed it so much more?

The poor man glared at the coins he looked at them long and wistfully.

Then at last, he flung his arms into the air, as if to hurl the temptation from him.

To take that money would be to *steal*.

"My God! No!" he cried. "I cannot do it! I feel ashamed of myself for even thinking of such a thing! Had my brain been right, I would not have thought of it! My mind is strangely weakened."

He picked up the keg and took it straight to Roger Barmont.

The merchant read it through his gold spectacles.

"It's all right," he said quickly after Warren had explained. "I am much obliged to you. I will have the body decently buried."

Warren looked around him, wistfully. Stalwart men were moving hither and thither handling bales, boxes and casks. A legion of clerks were making their pens fly over the pages of the ledgers.

There was one cask, half full of sugar, outside, partly open. A drizzling rain was falling, wetting this sugar.

"Would you not like to have that cask moved into the store?" he inquired faintly.

Mr. Barmont looked up.

"Oh! I believe I have not rewarded you for bringing me these silver pieces," he said.

He took a quarter from his pocket and put it on the counter.

"No, thank you," said Warren; "but I will take it for moving the cask, if you like."

"Very well," said Barmont more gently. "Move it as soon as soon as you can."

Warren tugged at the heavy cask. It was too much for his strength, in his present weakened condition.

But he got it in the store. Then he staggered against it nearly fainting.

"A glass of wine, here," called Mr. Barmont.

One of the clerks brought it. It revived the sufferer, although he still look bewildered.

"What makes you so weak? Have you been ill?" inquired the merchant.

The other's gaze, as if by a sort of fascination, against which he vainly struggled, was fixed, with a greedy look, upon a box of damaged biscuit, which one of the men was about to throw into a refuse cask! Mr. Barmont drew Warren to one side.

"What is your name, and where do you live?" he inquired.

"Thomas Warren. I live at No. ——— street."

"Have you a family?"

"A wife and child. Would that Mary Marston had never married a poor wretch like me!"

"Mary Marston! Was that your wife's name?" cried Barmont starting.

"Yes, sir."

"And had a brother. What was *his* name?"

"Thomas Marston. He went away years ago, and has not been heard of since."

"Your wife was in Boylston, Massachusetts—was she not?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very good; and so you did not know that the miser who just died was Tom Marston, her brother?"

"Good heaven! No!"

"It is the fact—he was. Here is half a dollar for moving the cask. I will call upon you to night."

Warren went home with some provisions bought with the half dollar.

To his astonished wife he told his story.

Not long after, the old merchant, Mr. Barmont came.

He made a few inquiries of Mrs. Warren which fully satisfied him of her identity—that she was really Mary Marston.

He unlocked a small satchel he had brought with him and exhibited the contents—fifty thousand dollars in crisp bank notes.

"What does this?" cried the bewildered Warren and his wife, simultaneously.

"It means," said Mr. Barmont, "that your brother, Thomas Marston, who was a miser, looked upon me as his only friend. Every penny which he herded, except just enough to supply his few wants, he placed in my keeping, for he was afraid of being robbed. I kept all his money locked up in my safe for him.

With him he always had a keg full of *counterfeit half dollars* so that in case robbers should steal from him, they would obtain only those worthless coins. He has been away for many years, and must have but just returned. Before he went, he informed me that, in case of his death he would send me the keg of counterfeits, as he would rather they should not be found about his premises. He was afraid it would make people think he had been a counterfeiter. After his death I was to advertise for his sister. He did not know whether she was living or not, but if I found her, I was to give her his money which I had in charge. This was the request he made to me, and which I promised to comply with. It was also arranged, that, if I did not hear from him, or hear of his death within twenty years after his departure, I was to keep his money for my own use, and not trouble myself to make any inquiries about his sister. I expostulated with him on this point, but he had always been eccentric, and he would now have his own way. Had I not heard of his death to-day, by to-morrow the twenty years would have expired, and I should have kept my agreement by retaining the money. I hope you will believe me when I say that I am really glad of the chance which has been afforded me of giving it to the rightful heir."

When he was gone Warren said to his wife:

"How fortunate I did not yield to the temptation to retain that keg of coins. Had I done so I would probably soon have been arresteed for passing counterfeit money, besides which you would never have heard of your fortune or have received a penny of it!"

"True," said Mary. "And oh! husband!" she added, embracing him. "I would sooner have starved than have known that you kept those coins! I am sure you would never have thought of doing it had your mind not been weakened by care and hunger combined."

"I believe my brain was nearly turned at the time," he answered.

A week after Warren went into business with some of his wife's money.

He is now one of the most thriving wholesale merchants in San Francisco.

Iridescent Glass.

It is not generally known, that the beautiful vases and other forms of iridescent glass, which have recently begun to adorn the windows of our chinaware dealers, mark the revival of one of the lost arts of old Roman days. Most of the old glass brought to light from the buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, from Roman tombs, and more recently from the treasures of the Cypriote cities or temples, possesses this curious property of iridescence, by means of which it reflects light with all the colors of the rainbow. There has been some dispute as to whether it acquired this quality subsequently by some natural agency. The more reasonable conclusion, and the one adapted by Mr. Peligot, the celebrated French chemist, is that the glass originally plain, became iridescent from long exposure to the action of the air and moisture at a high temperature, these conditions being admirably fulfilled in the old Roman tombs, where most of the glass is found. All glass has a tendency to become iridescent under certain conditions; but in some kinds this tendency is more strongly marked than in others. In glass for optical instruments a tendency to become iridescent is a serious fault and different kinds of glass are combined to form a perfect colorless lens. Modern chemists and glassmakers have long been trying to discover the art of making glass iridescent by some more speedy means than that of burying it in a damp soil for the benefit of a thankless posterity. With all the progress made in kindred branches of the art, nothing of note was done in this direction until two French chemists quite recently succeeded in artificially producing this iridescence. The process they make use of is said to consist essentially in submitting the glass, under a considerable pressure, and at an elevated temperature, to the action of water containing fifteen per cent. of hydrochloric acid. Only certain kinds of glass are suitable for this operation. The action of this acid is thought to be analogous to that of the elements upon the older glass in dissolving the alkaline silicates and leaving the surface of the glass finely ridged or corrugated, and thus capable of refracting the lights with prismatic or rainbow colors, like those of mother-ot-pearl. The modern glass stands any amount of rubbing or cleaning without losing its curious property; but, if the exposed surface be cut or ground off, the iridescent effect is instantly lost, showing that its cause is merely superficial and not structural, as is the case with mother-of-pearl. The Bohemian glass, so far, seems to be the favorite for embellishing with the new iridescence. Bohemian glass will resist a much greater heat than any other kind, and is made in graceful shapes, and is clear and transparent. At present the leading Bohemian factory is producing a good deal of this iridescent glassware, principally for the European market, as the American public is hardly yet acquainted with this novel and beautiful glassware. One of the greatest charms of this new glass is its infinite variety and freshness. No two pieces are alike in color, and no piece remains the same when placed in a new position or regarded from a different point of view. All show a greater or smaller range of the spectrum, curve or bent, according to the shape of the glass; but while some pieces flash with red and yellow, others are tender, with a silvery blue or rich gold gray, and still others exhibit all the colors of the rainbow.

Don't.

Don't believe every senseless rumor you may hear respecting reputable citizens; don't retail a calumny against any man unless you have good foundation for believing it true; don't bite off your own nose to spite your face; don't let passion knock down judgment and choke its life out; don't go back on principle to gratify personal feeling; don't betray the confidence of your friends; don't give your friend the "dirty shake," as the boys say, because he don't look through your spectacles; don't harbor animosity against a neighbor because his opinions conflict with yours.

THE bounding clam is beginning to figure in politics,

What Should be the Legal Standard of Kerosene?

These are two widely prevalent errors in regard to the use of kerosene. One is that kerosene explosions are always the result of carelessness; the other, that the use of kerosene is necessarily attended with more danger than accompanies the use of animal or vegetable oils; in other words that it is impossible to make an illuminating oil from petroleum which will not be more or less risky under ordinary household conditions. But these errors are due to popular ignorance, with regard to the nature and properties of the mixture of petroleum products properly denominated kerosene, and the conditions under which low grades or adulterated kerosenes explode. Crude petroleum, from the complexity of its composition, has been aptly compared to a book; the products given off at successive temperatures being the leaves, each showing more or less pronounced characteristics. Its more volatile parts are given off at a temperature as low as the freezing point of water. At summer heat appears rhigoline which boils at 65 deg. Fah.; at temperatures below 170 deg., gasoline is given off; and between that and 300 deg., the product is called naphtha. The naphtha distilled at a temperature above 280 deg. is distinguished as benzine. All these products are without oily properties; are volatile at common temperatures; take fire readily; and when their vapors are mixed with from seven to nine times their volume of air they burn with an explosion, even when not confined. Between 300 deg. and 400 deg. kerosene is distilled a mixture of products rangiug in character between benzine and the heavy parafine oils, too thick for use in lamps. According to Professor Chandler, 100 parts of crude petroleum yield by distillation, 1 1-2 parts of gasoline, 10 of refined naphtha, 4 of benzine, 55 of kerosene, 17 1-2 of paraffine, (lubricating) oil, 2 of paraffine, and 10 of coke, gas, and loss. Benzine is worth about half as much as kerosene; naphtha and paraffine oil about one-third as much. The temptation of refiners of petroleum is to mix their oils with the lighter and cheaper naphtha, then bring up the product to the appearance of kerosene by an admixture of paraffine oil, also lower in price than pure kerosene. It is the naphtha, with its low flashing point that causes all the mischief. The legal standard for kerosene in New York and many other States is 100 deg. fire test; the United States Standard is 110 deg. In Michigan all oils are forbidden which flash at 140 deg. or below. Obviously if the law is enforced in the last named state, kerosene accidents are quite impossible there. An effort is being made in Boston to have the standard raised from 100 deg. to 110 deg.; some insist that it should be made as high as 135 deg. Professor Chandler, President of the Board of Health of New York city, asserts that the standard of 135 deg. should be adopted everywhere; in which case there would be an end of kerosene explosions, provided, of course, that law be rigidly enforced. cost of the oil, he s[illegible] so raised the actual creased more than a cen[illegible]

A Typical Western Outlaw.

Barker, the Cherokee desperado, who was hunted down and killed near Muskogee, in the Indian territory, recently stood at the head of the list of western outlaws. He was of white skin, though his blood was tainted and he claimed Cherokee citizenship. He was six feet tall, straight as an arrow and of stout frame. Twenty-eight years of crime (for his life was full of it from the cradle) had stamped fiercely upon his Indian features the marks of the dare-devil who expected to die with his boots on and with the whistle of bullets in his ear. His first crime was that of wholesale cattle stealing. So imperfect are the laws of the Indian territory that Barker and his men rode with free boots and boldly for many years. Triplet, a half-breed Cherokee; Scogden, the Mexican, and Mason, the Texan, were his lieutenants. Men were waylaid, murdered and robbed by them time and again. It is said that every citizen of the Cherokee country carried a special bullet in his pocket for Barker. The culminating atrocity of the band came about on the morning of the 2d of August last, when they galloped into the village of Caneyville, Kansas, and in broad daylight sacked the place, driving the residents, men, women and children, like a flock of sheep, out into the woods. Two men who resisted were shot through the heart. Not long ago ten Cherokee and two white men caught the outlaws in ambuscade. Scogden and Mason escaped, the 12 rifles cracking for Barker's benefit. Barker fell and offered resistance with the only limb that was uninjured, the left leg. His right leg and both arms were broken and all three limbs were amputated shortly before his death. Triplet crawled off through a corn field, but limping into the house of his mother at Vinita on the following day laid at her feet and died.

Table Etiquette.

Never eat very fast.

Never fill the mouth very full.

Never open your mouth when chewing.

Never make a noise with your mouth or throat.

Never attempt to talk with the mouth full.

Never leave the table with food in the mouth.

Never soil the table cloth if it is possible to avoid it.

It is easy to find reasons why others should be patient.

Never carry away fruit or confectionary from the table.

Never explain at the table why certain foods do not agree with you.

Never encourage a dog or a cat to play with you at the table.

Never introduce disgusting or unpleasant topics for conversation.

Never pick your teeth or put your hand in your mouth while eating.

Never cut bread; always break it, spreading with butter each piece as you eat it.

Never come to the table in your shirt-sleeves, with dirty hands or dissheveled hair.

Never express a choice for any particular part of a dish, unless requested to do so.

Never hesitate to take the last piece of bread or the last cake; there are probably more.

Never call loudly for the waiter, nor attract attention to yourself by boisterous conduct.

Never hold bones in your fingers while you eat from them. Cut the meat with a knife.

Conjugal Chess.

If you are a married man and don't know chess never learn it. The reason I give you this advice is because up to three evenings ago such a thing as a chess board was never known in Mr. Grattan's house. He and his aged partner have managed to pass the long evenings very pleasantly, and he supposed they were happy enough together until a friend paid them a flying visit, and asserted that the game of chess served to quicken the perceptive faculties, enlarge the mind, and render the brain more active. After giving the subject due thought Mr. Grattan walked down town and purchased a chess board, and when evening came he surprised his good wife by saying:

"Well, Martha, we'll have a game or two. I expect to beat you all to flinders, but you won't care."

"Of course not; and if I beat you, why you won't care," she replied.

They sat down and he claimed the first move. She at once objected, but when he began to grow red in the face she yielded and he led off. At the fourth move she took a man, chuckling as she raked him.

"I don't see anything to grin at," he sneered, as he moved.

"Here, you can't move that way!" she called out.

"I can't, eh? Perhaps I never playe chess before you were born."

She saw a chance to fork two men, and gave in the point, but as she moved he cried:

"Hold on! I've concluded not to move there."

She gave in again, but when he took a man she had overlooked her nose grew red and she cried out:

"I didn't mean to move there!"

"Can't help that, Martha."

In about two minutes he shoved a pawn three squares, and went into the royal row shouting:

"Queen him! Queen him! I've got another queen."

"One would think by your childish actions that you never played a game before," he growled out.

"I know enough to beat you!"

"You do, eh? Some folks are awful smart."

"And some folks ain't," she snapped, as she captured another man.

"What in thunder are you moving that way for?"

"A rook can move any way."

"No it can't!"

"Yes it can!"

"Don't talk back to me, Martha Grattan! I was playing chess when you were in your cradle?"

"I don't care! I can capture a man whichever way you move!"

He looked down on the board, saw that such was the case, and roared out:

"You moved twice to my once!"

"I haven't!"

"I'll take my cash you have! I can't play against any such blacklegpractices!"

"Who's a blackleg? You are not only cheating, but tried to lie out of it!"

Board and men fell between them. He could get on his hat quicker than she could [illegible] why he got out of the house [illegible]

Caught in a Swamp.

About a fortnight ago a widow named Avery, about forty-five years old, left her home, near Salem, Wayne county, Penn., to visit a brother, living near the Lackawaxen river, in Pike county, Penn. She was making the trip on foot. While passing through a dense piece of woods in the western part of Lackawaxen township, it being after dark, she lost her way and wandered into Tinkwig swamp, a short way to the right of the public highway, where she became fastened in the mire. When she found that she could not extricate herself, she called lustily for help, but as no one lived within some distance her cries were not heard. Her struggling to free herself caused her to sink deeper and deeper in the mire in which she was caught. In this position she remained for eight days, with no food except bark from the bushes which grew within her reach. The water she drank she dipped from the bog with her hands. Mrs. Avery's brother, whom she was on her way to see, was not aware of his sister's intended visit, and no search was made for the missing woman. A man named Basden, residing in Lackawaxen township, happened to pass through Tinkwig swamp a few days ago. He was returning from Rowland's, a few miles distant, to his home in the western part of Lackawaxen township, and carried his gun in the hope of killing some game. As he was passing along the edge of the swamp he heard a peculiar moaning noise. He at first thought it was the moaning of cattle that might be grazing in the woods. He paid no further attention, and passed on. Soon the same noise was heard again, this time more distinctly. He followed in the direction of the noise, and was soon in the very heart of the swamp. He stopped again to listen further, when, looking to his right he saw an object moving which he found to be Mrs. Avery, struggling between life and death. He attempted to extricate her, but failed, and was obliged to walk some distance for help. After giving notice to the nearest neighbors he returned, accompanied by a number of men with a wagon. They finally succeeded in extricating the woman, and she was driven to a neighboring house, and medical assistance summoned. Although Mrs. Avery is yet very weak from the terrible ordeal thought which she passed, she will recover. When questioned concerning her feelings while imprisoned in the mire, she replied that they were beyond description. She had, on the seventh day, given up all hope of being rescued alive, but on the morning of the eighth day she had a presentiment that help would reach her. Mrs. Avery's mind is somewhat impaired by the terrible struggle between life and death.

Terrible Experience of a Woman.

About two weeks ago a widow named Avery, about 45 years old, left her home near Salem, Wayne county, Pa., to visit a brother, living near the Lackawaxen river, in Pike county, Pa. She was making the trip on foot. While passing through a dense piece of woods in the western part of Lackawaxen township, it being after dark, she lost her way and wandered into Tinkwig Swamp, a short way to the right of the public highway, where she became fastened in the mire. When she found that she could not extricate herself she called lustily for help, but, as no one lived within some distance. her cries were not heard. Her struggling to free herself caused her to sink deeper and deeper into the mire in which she was caught. In this position she remained for eight days, with no food except bark from the bushes which grew within her reach. The water which she drank she dipped from the bog with her hands. Mrs. Avery's brother, whom she was on her way to see, was not aware of his sister's intended visit, and no search was made for the missing woman. A man named Basden, residing in Lackawaxen township, happened to pass through Tinkwig swamp a few days ago. He was returning from Rowland's, a few miles distant, to his home in the western part of Lackawaxen township, and carrying his gun in the hope of killing some game. As he was passing along the edge of the swamp he heard a peculiar moaning noise. He at first thought it was the moaning of cattle that might be grazing in the woods. He paid no further attention and passed on. Soon the same noise was heard again, this time more distinctly. He followed in the direction of the noise, and was soon in the very heart of the swamp. He stopped again to listen further, when, looking to his right he saw an object moving which he found to be Mrs. Avery, struggling between life and death. He attempted to extricate her, but failed, and was obliged to walk some distance for help. After giving notice to the nearest neighbors he returned, accompanied by a number of men with a wagon. They finally succeeded in extricating the woman, and she was driven to a neighboring house, and medical assistance summoned. Although Mrs. Avery is yet very weak from the terrible ordeal thought which she passed, she will recover. When questioned concerning her feelings while imprisoned in the mire, she replied that they were beyond description. She had, on the seventh day, given up all hope of being reached alive, but on the morning of the eighth day, she had a presentiment that help would reach her. Mrs. Avery's mind is somewhat impaired by the terrible struggle between life and death.

A Peck of Trouble.

One of the letter carriers who has a district in the northern part of Detroit, was bustling along Woodward avenue at his best gait, when he met a portly, motherly woman, who hailed him and asked:

"Be you acquainted all around town?"

"Yes'm," was his hurried reply.

"You know where the City Hall market is, then?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, I'm in a peck of trouble. This morning I sent down by my old man after tomatoes, onions, red pepper and cauliflower, to make chow-chow. He sent us everything but the onions, and I can't go ahead until I get 'em. Now you look sort o' honest, and if you would only take fifteen cents and run down for the onions, I'd think it a great favor indeed."

"Why, ma'am, I couldn't think of it," he replied.

"Couldn't do just that much to oblige a woman who has always been kind to boys?"

"I'm a letter carrier you see, and——"

"I'll hold the sack while you are gone. Come, now, that's a good boy. Remember to get the same white onions, and if there's sible it was, but as he hurried on she called after him:

"I never saw such a disobliging young man! I don't believe you'd even bring in my ice if I should promise you a fried cake!"

How Chinese Ladies Dress

Lady Alcock has given a reception at her London home to the Ladies of the Chinese embassy. Only one gentlemon was present. This was the Chinese ambassador himself, who appeared very magnificent in an overdress of deep yellow brocade. His wife and sister wore skirts of a red material, with over-dresses and long hanging sleeves of purplish black brocade. Splendidly embroidered between the shoulders. The sleeves of one was bordered with a broad band of magnolia satin, exquisitely embroidered with white stocks and silver leaves; the other had a band of pale mauve satin embroidered with silver and gold. The hair of both was drawn tightly back and stiffened with pomatum into a curious protuberance at the back, edged with beads and tinsel ornaments. Ornamental pins and red, violet and yellow flowers were worn also. A little child, the son of the ambassador's sister, wore an over-dress of the richest Sevres blue brocade, intermingled with some lighter stuff, the headdress was on a foundation like a skull cap of stone-colored felt, and was composed of beads and spangles.

Dress Plain on Sundays.

It would lessen the burden of many who find it hard to maintain their places in society.

It would lessen the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.

If there were less style in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more likely to attend.

Universal moderation in dress at church, would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.

It would enable all classes of people to attend church better in unfavorable weather.

It would lessen on the part of the rich the temptation to vanity.

It would lessen on the part of the poor the temptations to be envious and malicious.

It would save valuable time on the Lord's day.

It would relieve our means of a pressure, and thus enable us to do more for good enterprises.

About Lightning.

It is never too soon to go into the house when a storm is rising. When the clouds are fully charged with electricity they are most dangerous, and this fluid obeys a subtle attraction which acts at great distances and in all directions. A woman told us of a bolt that came down her mother's chimney from a rising cloud when the sun was shining overhead. N. P. Willis writes of a young girl killed while passing under a telegraph wire on the brow of a hill, while she was hurrying home before a storm. People should not be fool-hardy about sitting on porches or by open windows, whether the storm is hard or not. Mild showers often carry a single charge which falls with deadly effect. It may or may not be fatal to stay out; it is safe to in the house, with the windows and doors shut. The dry air of a house is a readier conductor of lightning than the damp air outside. and a draught of air invites it. A hot fire in a chimney attracts it, so to speak.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

He who wants little has always enough.

Would you be strong conquer yourself.

There is no good in preaching to the hungry.

A man used to vicissitude is not easily dejected.

Charity gives itself rich, but covetous hoards itself poor.

One smile for the living is worth a dozen tears for the dead.

As the body is purified by water, so is the soul purified by truth.

Human life is everywhere a state in which must is to be endured.

Far happier are they who always know what they will do.

The best thing in the world is to be able to live above the world.

Everybody knows good counsel except him that hath need of it.

He who can take advice is sometimes superior to him who can give it

Divine vengeance comes with feet of lead, but strikes with the hand of iron.

Life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels.

Surely half the world must be blind, they can see nothing unless it glitters.

A man, when he rises in the morning, little knows what he may do before night.

All things are admired, either because they are new or because they are not great.

—Human life is everywhere a state in which much is to be endured and little to be enjoyed.

A little less money and a little more good character would improve hosts of people vastly.

Our best intentions, even when they have been most prudently formed, fail often in their issue.

—The miles to heaven are few and short and the glorious end will come soon.

Many a man has been dined out of his religion, and his politics, and his manhood, almost.

Go your way and don't trouble about your neighbors. A man never peeps through a keyhole without finding something to vex him.

It is vastly better to have little with contentment than riches with worry. The ass that carries you is worth more than the horse that throws you.

Ruin is the only cure for ruin with some people; there is nothing but the recoil that comes of disgrace that will save a man of vanity and egotism.

There is an emanation from the heart in genuine hospitality which cannot be described, but is immediately felt, and puts the stranger at once at his ease.

There is no action of man in this life which is not the beginning of so long a chain of consequences, as that no human providence is high enough to give us a prospect to the end.

He who learns and makes no use of ass whether he carries on his back library or a bundle of faggots?

The Chinese, whom it might be well to disparage less and imitate more, seem almost the only people among whom learning and merit have the ascendency and wealth is not the standard of estimation.

You meet in this world with false mirth as often as with false gravity; the grinning hypocrite is not a more uncommon character than the groaning one, and from a full mind as from an empty head.

It were better to have no opinion of God at all than such an opinion as is unworthy of Him; for the one is unbelief and the other is contumely; and certainly superstition is the reproach of the Deity.

Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string, but a word or kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up as a flower.

The great moments of life are but moments like the others. Your doom is spoken in a word or two. A single look from the eyes, a mere pressure of the hand may decide it, or of the lips, though they cannot speak.

All men and women are verily, as Shakspeare hes said of them, merely players, when we see them upon the stage of the world—that is, when they are seen anywhere except in the freedom and unaffected intimacy of private life.

When people come to see us, we foolishly prattle, lest we be unhospitable. But things said for conversation are chalk eggs. Don't say things. What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I can't hear what you say to the contrary.

Examine your lives, weigh your motives, watch over your conduct, and you will not take long to learn or discover enough to make you entertain charitable opinions of others. Be harsh in your judgment of self; be tender in your judgment of others.

Marriage means renunciation as well as acceptance; it means giving as well as receiving; it means serving as well as being served; it means patience as well as hope; it means submission as well as being submitted unto. It means, in short, that the wedding day is the beginning, not the end.

Lovers abstain from caresses, and haters from insults, while they sit in one parlor with common friends. Would we codify the laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgression annoys and mortifies us, and degrades our household life, we must learn to adore every day with sacrifices.

Accustom yourself to think vigorously. Mental capital, like pecuntary, to be worth anything must be well invested—must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end careful and deep thought is necessary if great results are looked for. There is no such thing as standing still in this world. Change is the eternal law of nature.

How many, adorned with all the rarities of intellect, have stumbled on the entrance into life, and have made a wrong choice on the very thing that was to determine their course forever. This is among the reasons, and perhaps it is the principal one, why the wise and the happy are two distinct classes of men.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, *DEC.* 11, 1879.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	50 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. C. F. Deininger, Preacher-in-charge.—Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. W. R. Whitney, Preacher-in-charge.—

Sunday School, 1 P. M.—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

The charge is at present without a pastor.

United Brethren.

Rev. John Landis, Preacher-in-charge.—Rev. Landis preaches next Sunday forenoon.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—B. O. Deininger, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. R. A. SCHELLER, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M. D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month. A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings. F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Why are they not Enforced.

A Congressman's Comment on Hayes's Treatment of the Polygamy Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In referring the parts of Mr. Hayes's message to appropriate committees in the House to-day, a question arose as to the proper disposition of the parts of the document concerning polygamy. The subject was sent to the Judiciary Committee. Members of the House say that they do not know what further can be done to prevent polygamy have been enacted. The Supreme Court has decided that those laws are constitutional. What more remains to be done?" said a member to-day. "Mr. Hayes says that the continued violation of these laws demands the attention of every department of the Goverment. It appears to me that the legislative and judicial departments have done all that lies in their power to do. The laws to suppress polygamy are on the statue books. If Mr. Hayes has all the power at his back that he told about in his veto message at the extra session why does not he use some of it in Utah to enforce the laws?"

A Republican Journal on Hayes.

There is nothing that the people of this country have a greater contempt for than cant and hypocrisy. The President's course from the time he entered the White House up to the present has been one of pretension and imposture on the subject of civil service reform. He refers to the improvements made in the New York Custom House and Post Office under the competitive system. This is a snare and a delusion. The enforcement of what is called the civil service order at the Custom House is very thin dust thrown in the eyes of the public. The competitive system is a dodge to enable the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of the Port to take care of their particular friends to the exclusion of outsiders. That is all there is of this much vaunted reform movement. The examiners know who to prefer just as well as President Hayes knew who to reward for personal and political services. Blood is thicker than water, and these examiners will give the preference to their friends, just as Mr. Hayes gave the preference to Governor Noyes, who nominated him at the Cincinnati Convention, and to the large number of men who rendered service "to count him in." The partisanship that brought the President and the Cabinet to the support of a candidate for Governor, who was removed from office for no other reason than that he was not in sympathy with civil service reform, ought not to expect the people to believe they are honestly and sincerely in favor of this reform.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—At the town election to-day the Democrats elected all of their officers by majorities ranging from five to eight hundred. The common council is democratic for the first time in three years. The greenbackers ran no ticket and voted with the Democrats.

The President's Message.

If Mr. Hayes in writing the annual message merely tried to see how long he could make it and say as little as possible, he succeeded admirably; but if he labors under the delusion that he was transmitting real or valuable information to the people or making practical suggestions to congress, then his message is a miserable failure. It is long almost without precendent, but contains hardly one single original thought worthy of a President or statesman. It is very dull and prosy, and probably not one voter out of fifty will inflict on himself the wearisome and thankless task of reading it.

Mr. Hayes might have saved himself the trouble of saying anything on the subject of Civil Service Reform. His platitudes on that matter deserve and will certainly receive the utter contempt of the whole country. When Mr. Hayes declared for a thorough civil service reform on his accession to office the whole country rallied to his support. But when he himself violated every pledge made, allowing all his subordinates to do the same, he irrevocably and voluntarily forfeited what little respect the country still had for him. It was not in the least necessary and certainly served no good purpose for Mr. Hayes to remind the country of his own inconsistencies and hypocacy in his civil service reform professions.

Mr. Hayes would like to have the army increased to 25,000 men, and so recommends to congress. Of course he don't expect a Democratic congress to do any such absurd thing. The army is amply large for all legitimate purposes and that is enough. The people have enough of military interference in elections, and will endorse congress for keeping the army down to a peace footing.

On other subjects the message is very tame and commonplace. It refers to our Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, the Washington Monument, Education, District of Columbia, and other matters, pretty much in the same style as other messages did for years past.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 6th, 1879.

Senator Bayard agrees cordially with the administration that the legal tender quality should be taken away from the greenbacks. He has few followers among the democrats in Congress as the administration has among the republicans. An overwhelming majority will vote whenever the question comes up, against any present disturbance of the currency.

Of a different character, though still as of interest as connected with the government finances, is the Bill of Representative Buckner soon to be reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency, which proposes to compel National Banks to keep a considerable portion of their reserve in standard gold and silver coin of the United States. This, it is believed will be may now be kept in lawful money of the United States," and Mr. Buckner believes this money, if his bill becomes a law, will add to the circulation throughout the country.

But neither these matters nor the propositions of Messrs. Fernando Wood and Garfield to issue bonds to replace five and six per cent. bonds to be called in next year, will receive much attention in the House until after the holidays. The holiday adjournment will be early this year, and actual business will not be attacked seriously until after the assemblies.

Advices from Maine, from reliable parties, indicate not only that irregularities enough are known to make the coming Senate Democratic but that every attempt to bulldoze the Governor into certifying to the contrary will fail. So it should. There have been not often such shameless attacks on any official, as have been made on Governor Garcelon. It is to his credit and that of his state that he has the backbone to withstand the pressure of all kinds brought to bear upon him.

The radicals of Maine will yet be proud that the State had such a Governor.

The "bill of rights" of the state of Louisiana recently adopted, may have better sentiments better expressed than the following, but I don't find them.

"The only legitimate end of government is to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of life "liberty, and property. When it assumes other "functions it is usurpation and oppression.

It will be hard to find anywhere a great and important truth more clearly stated than here. The World is governed too much, and all unnecessary government is infallibly oppression.

In the new constitution of the State, by the way, there are many excellent provisions relative to the prompt and economical administration of justice. It seems a most admirable in most respects.

CARROLL.

A Good Newspaper is the Cheapest Literature.

It is a remarkable fact that the general appreciation in prices consequent upon the revival of prosperity throughout the United States finds an exception in the cost of literature of every kind. This is emphatically an era of cheap literature, and newspapers, after all, are the cheapest of literature. A journal like the PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY TIMES, the fifty-two numbers issued in a year being equivalent to several octavo volumes, is easily within the reach of the most depleted purse. THE WEEKLY TIMES is a newspaper, but something more than a newspaper. While all the news of the day is fully covered by special correspondents stationed at all the great centres of population, and all other approved agencies for the collection of news are employed equal pains are taken to occupy other fields of intellectual activity. Fiction, poetry, sketches of travel, adventure and biography, essays in popular science, the latest aspects of modern thought, are given adequate treatment from week to week. All topics of political, commercial, religious, social and general interest are fearlessly discussed in the editorial columns; the critical departments, musical, dramatic and literary, are in competent hands; matters of domestic economy have special attention, and the press of all countries is made to pay tribute in its best things for the entertainment of American readers. These assertions are broad, but they are justified by the nearly unanimous verdict of the press and people that the Philadelphia WEEKLY TIMES is the best family newspaper now published. In calling attention to the remarkably liberal terms which are offered to subscribers for the year 1880—a year that is likely to be memorable in American history—we feel that we are doing good service to all who wish to enjoy during that year the visits of a newspaper which, while having all the characteristics of advanced journalism of the day, is so thoroughly imbued with a wholesome spirit that it may be admitted into any family with certainty that it will become a favorite alike with father, mother and children. THE WEEKLY TIMES is now offered at $1.25 per copy when sent in clubs of twenty, and for $6 three copies together with "The Annals of the War," a volume of 800 pages, beautifully illustrated, are sent postage free to any address.

The tide of immigration is strong again. For the year preceding the first of November there was a total of 162,715 arrivals at this port, against 119,069 for the twelve months. Subtracting the sojourners and the citizens of the United States returning, there is a total of 124,615 genuine immigrants for the period in question, against 80,148 for the equal period just preceding.

Monstrous frauds seem to be constantly practiced on the Pension Bureau of the Government. According to the report of Commissioner Bently, no less than 5000 cases of fraudulent pensioners have been striken from the rolls during the three years just passed. 3,084 were perjured cases and in nearly 100 the papers were rank forgeries. The government was defrauded out of $547,225, by these fraudulent claimants before they were dropped from the pension rolls. But if the government did its duty but half these perjurers and forgers would be arrested, indicted and punished, and efforts made to recover the money thus wrongfully wrested from the public treasury.

A GOOD HOME AT PUBLIC SALE.—The old home stead of the late Capt. Henry Smith, situate in Penns Valley, midway between Millheim and Spring Mills, half a mile north of the turn-pike road, and 2½ miles from the rail road, containing in all 180 acres, more or less, will be offered at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1879.

Immediate possession can be had.

About 80 acres of timberland, on Brush mountain, easy of access will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The remaining 100 acres, of which 35-40 acres are cleared and under cultivation, and at least as much more can be cleared, will be sold together.

There are two dwelling houses, a good bank barn and other outbuildings on the premises. A fine never-failing spring is convenient to house and barn. A large variety of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, &c. are also on the ground. Altogether it is a very desirable house.

A lot of household goods will also be sold at the same time and place.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms and conditions will be made known by

SAMUEL SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Sivels, late of Millheim, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. H. REIFSNYDER, Administrator.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

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GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE first Term of the next Collegiate year will begin

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The Faculty of the Institution is full. The course of instruction is liberal and thorough. The location is most pleasant and healthy, in the midst of an intelligent and moral community, and accessible by Railroad trains three times a day.

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which is under the direct supervision of the Faculty, has been re-organized, and furnishes thorough instruction for boys and young men preparing for Business or College classes. Students in this department are under the special care of officers who reside with them in the building.

For further information or Catalogues, address

M. VALENTINE, D. D.
President of College, or
PROF. P. M. BIKLE,
Principal of Prep. Dept.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 19, 1879.

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has just opened a Boot & Shoe Shop,

MAIN STREET,

near Foote's Store,

where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, from men's coarse boots up to ladies cloth top button gaiters, at prices to suit the times. Repairing promptly attended to. A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 30-3m

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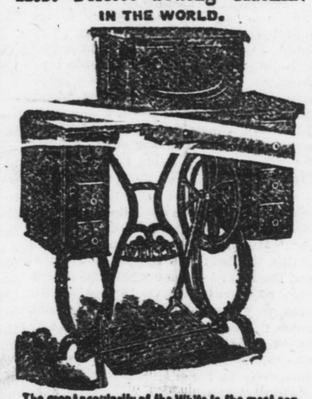

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The demand for the White has increased to such an extent that we are now compelled to turn out

A Complete Sewing Machine every three minutes in the day to supply the demand!

Every machine is warranted for 3 years, and sold for cash at liberal discounts, or upon easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

THE Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Littorings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

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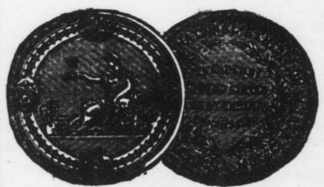
They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Oleographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted *low* and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.



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THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER.
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The Eureka is superior to any side-cut machine I ever used or ever saw in use. HARRIS LEWIS,
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The curing of the grass cut with the Eureka Mower is more even and rapid than after the side-cut machines.
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President Farmers' Club, Elmira, N. Y.

The Eureka Mower is the very best we ever saw, and there is no side-cut mower that can compare with it in any respect.
V. E. PIOLLET,
State Grange Lecturer, Wyoax, Pa.

The manner in which it leaves the cut grass, loose and open to the sun and wind ready for drying, puts the Eureka far ahead of any machine I ever used. B. LAPORTE, Asylum, Pa.

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DRY GOODS STORE,

LOCK HAVEN.

The Largest Dry Good & Carpet House in Central Pennsylvania

has just received its second immense Stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter of 1879, which is now perfectly complete and will be sold cheaper than any other House can sell first-class Goods, on account of the great advantages of purchasing in large quantities.

We are now offering

5000 yards good style Dark Calicoes, warranted fast colors at 4 cents a yard.
2000 yards good quality Cotton Flannel at 6¼ cts. a yard.
Good Grey Twilled Flannel at 12½ cts. a yard.
Red All Wool Flannel at 12½ cts. a yard.
Good Twilled Towling, 16 inches wide at 6¼ cts. a yard.
2500 yards Dress Goods in Beautiful Styles at 8, 10 & 12½ cts., worth 12½, 15 & 18 cts.—A Great Bargain.
The largest stock of All Wool Cashmeres in Black, and all the new colors.
All Wool Satteens and the Beautiful Brocade Momil Cloths and every other conceivable new thing in Dress Goods.
Silks, Silk Velvets, Conderoys in the Handsomest Patterns ever shown in this city.
An Immense Stock of Men's & Boys' Cassimers.
Plaid, Fancy and Grey Flannels, White and Grey Blankets.
Shawles in all the new patterns.
Ladies' ready made Coats and Coating.
Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' Under Shirts and Drawers.
Stockings, Gloves, New Style Fringes, &c. surpassing any former stock in this city.
10,000 yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at old prices.
Great Bargains in Floor Oil Cloths, Carpets, Cotton Batts, &c.

We can only enumerate a few things in this advertisement of the immense stock we keep, a great deal of which was bought months ago to take advantage of the rise, which we now sell at old prices. We aim to keep only first-class goods and sell a great many on a very small profit Don't fail, to call and see the great advantages we offer. It will pay you. Remember the place,

THE GREAT BEE HIVE DRY GOOD HOUSE, LOCK HAVEN,

J. J. EVERETT, Proprietor.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,"

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

FACTORY—EAST EW URG. NESBIT BROS.

N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 25-1y

!! A New Announcement !!

HARRIS'

STANDARD STORE,

235 MARKET STREET,

Lewisburg, Pa.

As usual, always the CHEAPEST and FIRST in the field with ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

A Complete Stock of LADIES' and MISSES'

HATS AND BONNETS.

Feathers, Velvets, Silks, Satins and Ribbons in all Shades.

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

CORSETS AND HOSIERY A SPECIALITY.

GLOVES, RUCHES, COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear.

All Styles of Dress Buttons, Towels, Table Covers, Germantown Wool, Saxony Wool, Zephyrs, Jewelry and Perfumery, Woolen Shawls, Sacks, and Hoods, Ladies' and Misses' Furs, &c., &c.

A arge Stock of Ladies' Ready-mad Coats from $2.50 up.

OUR FIVE CENT COUNTER

Replenished and New Attractions Constantly Added. Picture and Motto Frames, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞ A comparison of our Prices will convince any one that we sell about FIFTY PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, *DEC.*, 11. 1879.

P. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

—Court commenced at Lock Haven last Monday, to continue two weeks.

—Hyatt's celebrated WIRE BOUND SLATES for sale at the Journal Book Store.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—We want every body to understand that the JOURNAL BOOK STORE is headquarters for fine and cheap Holiday Goods.

—A farmer in Perry county was fleeced to the tune of $300 by a patent wind mill sharper. Lucky fellow. He got off cheaply.

—A fine lot of Germantown wool just rerceived at the Journal Book and Stationery Store.

—At Stam's store you can buy a good overcoat for $3, a man's sack coat for $2.50, all wool pants for $2, and Ladies coats for $4 up. Call soon.

—Job work of all kinds done at the JOURNAL Office at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

—Somebody up in College township has butchered a *pig* weighing only 664 pounds. A few such on subscription would just suit us at this time.

—At the meeting of the Building and Loan Association on Monday evening, money sold for 25¢ per cent. premium for permanent loan.

—Almost an accident would have occurred at Mr. Jonathan Philips', on Monday, by the explosion of a Kerosene lamp. Fortunately no one was hurt.

—The Reading Railroad Co., has driven all the express companies off its lines and now does its own expressing. Hope they will not extort so shamefully as express companies do.

—Jacob Gephart put down a No 1. plank walk last week, along his entire front. We know of only one objection to it and that is that it is too short at both ends.

—The building of the Union National Bank of Lewisburg, has been thoroughly remodeled and repaired. The bank itself—that is the cash and the officers, could hardly be improved, it being already one of the best financial institutions in the state. Hon. W. C. Duncan is President and J. A. Kreamer, Esq., Cashier.

—Says the Lewisburg *Chronicle*: "We are enjoying exceptionably fine weather." Are you though? But you talk as if the fine weather was specially and exclusively made for you to enjoy. Don't be so selfish.

—Beede, Barrows & Co., the enterprising grocers of Williamsport, have again sent their neat annual calender to a number of our business men and firms. Feel obliged for ours, but can't say how the others feel about it.

—Recent rains have caused some of our wells in town to fill up again, and, an editor is for once in luck, ours is among the number. How handy. Instead of being obliged to go about an eighth of a mile for water we now have only 45 inches, *neat measure*.

—Daniel Gross, formerly of Lock-Haven, now of Cedar Grove, N. C., expects to return to the former place and go into the tobacco business. He expects to consume 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of tobacco per month.

—A charter was recently granted for a rail road from Beech Creek to the coal and lumber regions of Philipsburg. The capital stock is $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $50. It is thought that the Penna. R. R. Co. is at the bottom of it and that it will be commenced next Spring.

—To all our dear friends who so considerately and seasonably remembered us with sausages we return our warmest thanks. We are deeply affected—it almost makes us shed tears of joy—when we consider how kindly we are treated, unworthy as we are. It is another tangible proof that

"This world is not as bad a world
As some would like to make it."

May Providence graciously preserve these dear people until the next season when sausages are ripe, that they may again realize the sweet truth that *it is more blessed to give than to receive.*

—A majority of our citizens have commendably come up to the requirements of law and the directions of the council, in building their sidewalks, but there are others who thus far have not yet done anything in this matter. Now we don't see the justice in requiring a certain thing to be done, and then when a majority have done it permit the balance to do as they please about it. That is not square business. Gentlemen of the council, hurry up the delinquents a little. Let us have good sidewalks all over.

—Information is desired as to the whereabouts of Joseph S. Sassaman, a boy from Jersey Shore, who left home about three months ago. He is about five feet in height, weighs about 115 pounds, dark complexion, dark brown hair, and of rather a talkative disposition. His parents are very much concerned about him and any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address *Herald* office, Jersey Shore, Pa., or Mr. and Mrs. George Sassaman.

—The new Reformed church in White Deer township, Union county, will be dedicated Jan. 4th.

—Daniel Noll, the Union county weather prophet, predicts twenty-eight snows this winter. Noll is considered a sure shot.

—Mechanics are again at work at F. P. Musser's house and it is fast assuming shape and proportion. When completed it will be one of the finest residences in this section.

—Mrs. Dr. C. B. Wagner, from Lebanon, was here on a visit to mother, sisters, relatives and friends. We come in under the latter class. It makes us real mad though, that the Doctor didn't come too — the big ugly fellow.

—Absalom Harter is one of the most successful auctioneers in this part of the state, and he does jobs of that kind real cheap. He "*cries*" a sale in Penns or Brush valley for from $1 50 to $3, and in Sugar valley for from $1 to $2.

—Meek, of the *Watchman*, is happy over a pot of sour kraut received from that prince of good fellows, Mr. J. G. Larimer, of Pleasant Gap. Just enough to make any fellow happy that has one drop of *Landsman's* blood in him.

A CARD.—I would most respectfully inform my old friends and customers that I have removed my tailor shop to Musser & Smith's building, next room to the Journal Book Store, Millheim, where I will be happy to serve them.

JACOB WOLF.

—Did you ever see a five cent, or ten cent counter? If you call at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE, you can see both. It is absolutely astonishing what a large number of small articles, both useful and ornamental, can be bought for five or ten cents. But we can not even begin to enumerate, therefore please come and see.

☞WANTED. We need about 12 to 15 cords of good wood, about 20 bushels of choice apples and about 20 bushels of nice potatoes. Now we are willing to receive all these on subscription and are not particular who of our subscribers will furnish them. If *you* have more wood, apples or potatoes than money and you owe us on subscription—one, two or more years, —bring them right along and don't waittill we are supplied by others.

Any of our subscribers who prefer to pay us in this way can do so until furt Inotice.

A KIND REQUEST. *It is now again the season of the year when people who have system in their business, pay their small debts, among which is their newspaper subscription. Now please don't forget us. Our expenses are heavy and constant, our subscription price very low and it is absolutely necessary that we should be paid regularly. It is the time of the year, too, when men have many extraordinary expenses, preparatory for Winter. So please don't forget us when you come to town. Just see how you can please us by the payment of a few dollars.*

—Business is booming at the JOURNAL BOOK and STATIONERY STORE. Everybody comes to see the *Five Cent Counter*, and of course everybody sees "just exactly" one or several articles that they have been wanting this long time. All buy something, of course they do—and when the others come they buy too. But the five cent counter is not the only attraction. We keep a number of articles that can not be had anywhere else in the valley, of which we can now enumerate but a few, such as Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles, Full line of Stationery, Java Canvass, Honeycomb Canvass, Photo. Albums, Auto. Albums, Knitting Cotton, Splints, Full line of Zephyrs, Mucilage, Blank Books, Law Blanks, Games, A. B. C. Blocks, Chromos, Mottoes, Germantown Wool, Walking Canes, &c. &c.

CALL AND SEE.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

The Lutheran Sabbath School has purchased a new music book called *White Robes*. Hope it may be good as the one they lay aside—the *Brightest and Best*, which is a very excellent book.

Mrs. Capt. Forster, of Bellefonte, spent Sabbath in town and was warmly welcomed by her many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Boyer, have returned from their trip, looking well and happy.

An accident, some time ago, is likely to lay up Mr. Frank Weaver, for a while. His limb was hurt below the Knee, and was not at first thought to be seriously injured, but of late it has given him a good deal of pain.

A number of our young people went to Millheim, Sunday night, to hear Mr. Tomlinson preach. No doubt they heard a good sermon.

Aaronsburg people are glad to learn that Rev. Shoemaker and family are well pleased with their new home. They have twenty-four members in their little mission.

Cyrus B. Stover's had sale and are going to Kansas in February.

Mrs. Geo. Bright spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. B. Bitner, at Spring Mills.

Butchering season (Ugh) is about over. Next come holiday festivities, concerts, musical conventions, protracted Meetings, social gatherings etc. May old winter be a joyous season to all. Yours,

X. Y.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

Messrs. Runkle & McCoy shipped two car loads of horses, cows and hogs from here. It is a hard road to travel for poor dumb brutes.

A bold and daring robbery was committed last Thursday night. About $20 worth of carpenter's tools were off. On the same night some clothing was stolen from Smith's clothes line. More care is needed and an efficient police corps should be organized at once.

Last week two young men came to town in a two horse buggy. Same day their father came *on foot*. Comment is unnecessary.

Some anxiety is felt here one the rail road question. It is hoped that the sale next Saturday may be in the interests of the extension of the road to Tyrone or Bellefonte. YONEY.

Centre County Teachers' Institute.

The Thirty-third Annual Session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa., commencing Tuesday, Dec. 23, at 9 o'clock A. M., and closing Friday evening, Dec. 26., 1879.

A cordial invitation is extended to teachers, directors and all interested in the welfare of our schools. It is earnestly desired that all the teachers of the Public Schools of the county close their schools during the week and be present at Institute.

The Day sessions will be devoted to instructions in various branches and the best method of teaching them, to discussions of educational subjects, and to asking and answering practical questions in reference to subjects that present themselves to the teacher in everyday experience in the school room. The Evening Sessions to popular Lectures, &c.

DAY SESSIONS.

Spelling, Composition, Geography, Science of Pedagogics by Dr. N. C. Scheaffer, Principal Keystone State Normal School. Methods of Instruction, by Prof. W. A Krise, English Grammar, Language Lessons and Composition, by Miss Delia T. Smith, Shippensburg Normal School. Method of Teaching Vocal Music in the Public Schools, by Miss J. Ettie Crane, Shippensburg Normal School. Methods of Teaching U. S. History, by J. Mason Duncan.

AFTERNOON LECTURES.

A part of each afternoon session will be devoted to brief lectures on the following subjects:

Self Improvement of Teachers, Rev. D. M. Wolf; *Sine quje non* of the Teacher's Success, H. H. Hershberger; American Literature, C. C. Zeigler, A. B.; The "New Departure," Prof. W. A. Krise; Benefits Teachers may Derive from Visiting Each Others Schools, C. S. Dannly; Mental Arithmetic, Prof. C. L. Gramly; The Map Europe, Rev. D. G. Kline.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY.—Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, will deliver a lecture, entitled "Pestellozi, the Martyr of Pedagogy."

WEDNESDAY.—Dr. Geo. P. Hayes, will lecture on "Character and Manners."

THURSDAY.—Rev. N. K. Nesbit, will lecture on "Shoddy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

An opportunity will be given to discuss all the subjects treated during the day sessions.

An admission of 25 cents will be charged for the lectures on Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Teachers are requested to come prepared with blank books to take notes, and to be coming in at the opening of each session. Those who have subjects assigned them should be present every session and be prepared whenever called on.

HENRY MEYER,
County Supt.

Mr. Editor:—One of the teachers of Gregg township had a spelling bee recently, when four other teachers attended, to see and be seen. Two of them took part in the spelling but the other two took back seats. The general conclusion was, that they were ashamed of their spelling, else why did they sit back and refuse to take part? Teachers should let their light shine, if they have any to shine.

SPECTATOR.

News Miscellaney.

Surveys are being made to ascertain whether the Susquehanna river cannot be made navigable. Engineer Alericks of Harrisburg, has been making soundings and says the river can be made to render possible the passage of steamboats. From 15 to 20 feet of water has been found in long stretches, during the present low stage of water, and the small bars connecting these channels can be cut through and dredged. The facts will be reported to Congress for action. How nice to board a steamer at Lewisburg for Europe.—*Mifflinburg Telegraph.*

Next Spring Lewisburg will again lose a number of citizens who are compelled to seek more congenial climes to make a living. Some families have already moved away, several of them going to Northumberland, others to Milton, Williamsport and other towns where the certainty of making a living invites them. How long will it be until the encroachments of old fogyism shall be swept away by the awakening of the Van Winkle sleep of enterprise? —*Lewisburg Journal.*

Mr. Johnson Moore, a wealthy gentleman in Chambersburg, has a park named Mooreland in which he has thirteen deer.

Mr. Emanuel Reedy, of Buffalo X Roads, has had his house robbed the second time. Last Friday night, while the family were asleep, thieves entered his residence, and broke open drawers, desks, etc., and carried off clothing, about five dollars in money and other articles.

A Chester county invention which is attracting considerable attention among millers is a flour purifier invented by Walter A. Huston, of Londongrove township. The purifier consists of a closed chest about seven and one-half feet long, in which there are three screens and three seperate air blasts. By the use of a flour purifier the middlings are cleaned and re-ground, thus making about 80 per cent. of the middlings into first class flour.

A negro met his death in the southern part of Erie county in a very peculiar manner, viz: He had stolen a hog and killed it, and in order to carry it tied its feet together and put it around his neck. In climbing a fence he slipped, the pig falling on one side and he on the other, breaking his neck.

Potter county appears to be the model county of the state. There were so few criminal cases for trial at the late term of court, and they so unimportant, that it was thought not worth while to put the county to expense of bringing the jury together and holding court. By consent of counsel all the cases were continued until next court.

The Clinton county court has just concluded a rather remarkable case. A man named Shaw was insulted in the presence of his family, consisting of a wife and several daughters, by a villain named Hamilton. Shaw in his rage hurled a stone at the villifier, which missed him, but in its rebound struck him without inflicting injury. Hamilton brought Shaw into court on a charge of assault, and the latter plead guilty to save his wife and daughters from testifying to the vile language used by the prosecutor. Judge Cummin in sentencing him said that Shaw made a mistake in not using a larger stone and taking true aim, and imposed a nominal fine and costs.

Rev. Jesse B. Young, pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church at Carlisle, has received a prize of $50 from the representative Methodist Lyceum of Philahelphia for the best tract on "Mental Culture as a Christian Duty."

BIG DEED.—The Cambria *Freeman* says that by far the largest single deed ever filed for record in Cambria county reached Recorder Lake's hands last week. It is the deed given by the State of Pennsylvania to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the old system of internal improvements know as the "public works," the consideration involved being $7,500,000. The whole instrument is bound up in a book of 32 pages.

SAMUEL BARKER, who lives near Castorland, Lewis county, N. Y., missed his four-year-old son on Monday night of last week. Search was begun at once, and the woods resounded with hollcos. Three hundred men joined Mr. Barker, and the search was kept up until Tuesday night of this week. Then, after one thousand acres of woodland had been traversed, the little fellow's dead body was found about a mile from his father's house. He had lost his way and died from starvation.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—John Lincoln, a fireman on a freight engine on the Allegheny Valley, had a narrow escape the other night. He was shoveling coal into the furnace, when he missed his foot hold and fell between the engine and the tender, while the train was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. His head and back struck the track ties quite violently, but his feet fortunately caught fast among the supply pipes, and remarkable as it may seem, he had sufficient presence of mind after the shock to clutch the same pipes with his hands. In this terrible position he was compelled to remain until fully a quarter of a mile had been traversed, and his body was in the meantime bumping against the track. Finally, however, the train was brought to a standstill and he was assisted from under the tender. Three of his ribs were broken by the fall, and his head, legs and back were seriously lacerated by frequent contact with the ties. His injuries extended no farther, and, although suffering considerable pain, he was able to board the next train for home.

JOHN T. FOWLER, ESQ., of Fowler Mills this county, purchased last Saturday from the creditors of John Curtin, of Bellefonte, a tract of land containing 3,451 acres 113 perches, paying therefore $62,000—one-half down, and the balance on two equal annual payments. The tract is heavily timbered.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., at the Evangelical parsonage, Millheim, Pa., by Rev. E. Kohr, Mr. H. K. Luse and Miss Rosie H., daughter of Rev. C. F. Deininger, both of Millheim.

Very thankful for a number of choice bits of delicious cake. Hope God's providence and goodness may gently lead them over life's rugged, pathway. May their path be strewn with roses with just enough thorns to prove that this world is not our abiding home.

DIED.

On the 4th inst., in Gregg township, Clara May Sharp, aged 3 years, 9 months and 11 days.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.40
Wheat No. 2	1.30
Corn	40
Rye	60
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	25
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per un	15.00
Salt, per Brl	2.50
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	24
Hams	12
Sides	6
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	20
Potatoes	25
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.50
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.25
Pea "	3.75

J. H. BAULAND'S
"BEE HIVE" STORE,
Allegheny St., BELLEFONTE, Penna.

HEADQUARTES FOR DRY GOODS
AT THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVELY DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST STOCK of Dry Goods in Centre County.

MY MOTTO IS: "ONE PRICE," "THE VERY LOWEST" AND NO MISREPRESENTATION

PRICE LIST FOR THIS WEEK:

Dress Goods from	5 cents up
Cashmeres all colors, yard wide	25 cents per yard
Black Cashmeres, all wool, 40 inches wide	50 cents " "
Silks, all colors	50 cents " "
Canton flannel	6 cents " "
Crash for towels,	5 cents " "
Table linen, all linen	21 cents " "
Carpet from	15 cents "
Children's hose, extra bargains	5 cents " pair
Felt skirts	39 cents each
Children's knit hoods	25 cents each

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES COATS.

Coats for	$1.37½
Coats for	1.47
Coats, fair quality	1.99
Coats, good quality	2.49
Coats, extra good quality	2.99

ALL MY GOOD ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

AND A FULL LINE OF BETTER GRADES. Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,

J. H. BAULAND

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILLHEIM BANKING CO.,
MAIN STREET.
Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.
A. Walter, Cashr. David Krape, Pres.

ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte Penn
OFFICE IN GARMAN'S NEW BUILDING.

JOHN B. LINN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
OFFICE ON ALLEGHANY STREET.

Bush House,
Bellefonte Pa.
GEORGE HOPPES,
Proprietor.
SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES, PERMANENT BOARDERS AND PERSONS ATTENDING COURT.
BOTH LANGUAGES SPOKEN AT OUR HOTEL.

DAV. I. BROWN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
TINWARE, STOVEPIPES AND TRIMMING, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.
Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.
☞SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.☜
Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters himself that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop, next door to Journal Book store, Millheim, Pa.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING!!
MRS. ANNA M. WEAVER
has just received her Eall and Winter Stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of
French Bonnets, Round Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Ribbon and all kinds of FANCY GOODS.
DRESS MAKING
In all its Branches
SPECIALITY.
She invites her many friends and customer to call at her place of business, in Penn Street, in MILLHEIM.

C. A. STURGIS,
WATCHES,
SILVERWARE, JEWELRY,

CLOCKS
AND
Musical Instruments.
Repairing done on short notice.
Engraving a speciality,
at the Millheim Jewelry Store, one door east of Eisenhuth's Drug Store, Main Street, MILLHEIM, PENNA.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER
GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt
MILLHEIM, PA.
Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN
Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.
COAL, PLASTER & SALT
Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.
A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

ELIAS LOSE,
CARPENTER and Builder.
Doors, Shutters Sash, Window Frames, Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner.
Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same.
MILLHEIM, PA.

C. W. STURGIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ONE DOOR EAST OF THE BANNER STORE, MARKET STREET,
LEWISBURG, PA.
First Class Goods, Good, Honest Work, and Moderate Prices—is the Combination to be found at Mr. Sturgis' Establishment. Patronage from Centre Co. respectfully solicited. None but the best workmen employed.

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.
I would like to call your attention to my very large stck of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
which I am selling CHEAPER than any other house in Clinton or Centre counties. The
ELMIRA KIP BOOT
double Soles and Tap. only
$2.50.
The best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00.
Don't forget the place
No. 115, Main Street,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Very Respectfully Yours,
Jacob Kamp.

DR. D H. MINGLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

A. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER,
Rebersburg, Pa.
☞SATISFCTION GUARANTEED.☜

FOX'S PATENT
Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.
A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to
AMERICAN ARMS CO.
103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

THE AVERY BEATS THE WORLD
WONDERFUL INVENTION
SHUTTLE
ABSOLUTELY NOISELESS
LOCK STITCH
LIGHTEST RUNNING SEWING MACHINE EVER MADE
AVOIDING GEARS, COGS, CAMS AND LEVERS, AND SUBSTITUTING THEREFORE AN ENTIRELY NEW MECHANICAL PRINCIPAL & MOVEMENT, A RADICAL IMPROVEMENT. SEEN AT A GLANCE. EASILY DESIRED BY AN AUTOMATIC DIRECT & PERFECT ACTION IN EVERY PART. NO FRICTION, NO NOISE, NO WEAR, NO TANTRUMS NOR GETTING OUT OF ORDER. ALWAYS READY TO SEW THE FINEST OR HEAVIEST GOODS, GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION. NO LONG TALK OR ARGUMENT REQUIRED. EVERY MACHINE TELLING ITS OWN STORY. SECURES IMMEDIATE SALES; HENCE THE BEST MACHINE FOR AGENTS TO SELL. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED
AVERY MFG CO
812 BROADWAY NEW YORK

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		8 35 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore		9 07 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven		9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo		11 00 a. m.
	arr. at Erie		7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia		8 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg		11 25 a. m.
	arr. at Williamsport		2 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		3 50 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia		11 50 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg		3 35 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		7 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		8 40 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven		1 00 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore		4 35 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		8 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		12 05 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		8 40 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven		11 20 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		2 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		6 10 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo		3 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		9 50 p. m.
"	" Williamsport		11 10 p. m.
	arr. at Harrisburg		2 45 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 00 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport		12 35 a. m.
	arr. at Harrisburg		3 50 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 [illegible]
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 [illegible]
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 12
Fair Ground		1 02	5 20
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

AGRICULTURE.

The Nerves as a Source of Trial.

Instead of being a vehicle for agreeable sensations some people's nerves are a most distressing endowment. Such sufferers, it will usually be found, are dyspeptic, lack vitality and flesh. What they need is more vigor. There is a means of obtaining it, if they will but avail themselves of that means. It is Hostetter's Bitters, a tonic which experience has shown to be of the utmost service to the debilitated, nervous and dyspeptic. Digestion restored upon a permanent basis by the Bitters, ministers as it should to the wants of the system, and its integral parts, of which the nerves are one of the most important, are properly nourished and invigorated. The various functions are thus more actively discharged, and obstacles to a return to health removed by increasing vitality. Instead of nervous prostration, new strength and vitality will be infused into the whole motive machinery.

CATS AS FARM STOCK.—The "harmless, unnecessary cat" is not so well treated as it deserves. One rarely considers that a well-kept cat may be more profitable than a cow. If one rat per day is destroyed, the services of the cat may be estimated as at least equal to $100 per year. Let us try to calculate the enormous damage done by 365 rats in one year, to say nothing of the ravages of the numerous progeny of the vermin. One rat per day is a moderate amount of business for an active cat. Recently the writer counted five rats captured in a stable by one cat in one day, and possibly others were not seen. The cat being well fed, hunted for amusement, and did not eat the prey. This is the principal point in the management of a cat. It should be well and regularly fed, for rats are unwholesome food. They are infested with larvæ of tapeworms, and cats are frequently tormented with the mature parasites in consequence or diseased rats. When kept free from hunger a cat will watch more patiently, and will only occasionally devour a rat or a mouse. The most successful food for a cat is a mixed animal and vegetable diet. Milk and bread, a few potatoes with meat gravy, or a little fat and a sprinkling of salt, with an occasional scrap of meat, are excellent food, and will keep the animal in good health.

VEGETINE.—For eradicating all impurities of the blood from the system it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

CLOVERING MANURE.—It is remarkable that more attention is not given to the subject of covering manure from the weather, and especially from too much rain. Those who have given the matter particular attention have found that manure so protected is worth double that which is left out in the open air. Two loads for one is a profit few farmers can afford to lose. There is no question so vitally concerns the farmer as this one of manure. Much that he does has reference to it. Straw is not to be fed through the winter for the express purpose of manure making. Articles which scarcely pay to send to market are nevertheless taken to the city in order that manure may be brought back as a return load; and yet the whole of the manure made remains all the season exposed to the sun, wind and rain until it is diminished one-half in value. The trouble is probably that few really believe that exposed manures undergo this loss. But the matter has been too thoroughly tested to admit of a doubt. We know first-class farmers who did not themselves believe it until by actual experiment they found out its truth. In arranging farm buildings it will pay well to look as much to the preservation of the manure as to the hay or grain, and those who have their buildings already finished without these manurial arrangements will find that twenty-five or fifty dollars spent on boards for a covered shed will rank among the best investments ever made.

CHARCOAL FOR SICK ANIMALS.—Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding in the first place. Nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its uses. The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner being ill and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-eating, and ordered a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal to be given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head turned upward, and the water turned downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly grazing. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always raised coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was given. In six hours all appearance of the bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.

A WORLD OF GOOD.—One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nunda News*

A small percentage of silver and copper is added to gold for heating, say about 1¼ per cent. of alloy,

A Hint to Workingmen.

The honest workingmen of the country, many of whom have large and increasing families to support, have been the chief sufferers from the great financial pressure under which we have labored for the last few years. Diminished wages have not been attended by a corresponding diminuation in price of every thing which the workingman needs. Rents, fuel, food, and clothing, are cheaper, but these do not constitute all his necessities. It is sometimes necessary for him to employ a lawyer or a physician, yet the fee rates of physicians and lawyers are as high as they were in "flush" times. Yet cheap medicines are as necessary as cheap rents or fuel. Cheap medicines are not necessarily poor medicines. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that medicines, compounded and put up at wholesale, can be sold at much lower rates than when retailed from the doctor's pill bags. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets have completely restored persons who had spent hundreds of dollars in vainly seeking relief from private practitioners, and all at a very little expenditure.

DOMESTIC.

WEARING FLANNEL.—Put it on at once. Winter or summer, nothing better can be worn next the skin than a loose, red woolen flannel shirt; "loose," for it has room to move on the skin, thus causing a titillation which draws the blood to the surface and keeps it there; and, when that is the case, no one can take a cold; "red," for white flannel fulls up, mats together and becomes tight, stiff, heavy and impervious; "woolen," the product of a sheep and not of a gentleman of color, not of cotton wool, because that merely absorbs the moisture from the surface while woolen flannel conveys it from the skin and deposits it in drops upon the outside of the shirt, from which the ordinary cotton shirt absorbs it, and, by its nearer exterior air, it is soon dried without injury to the body Having these properties, red woolen flannel is worn by sailors even in the midsummer of the hottest countries. Wear a thinner material in summer.

OATMEAL.—Oatmeal, Indian meal and hominy all require two things to make them perfect; that is plenty of water when first put on to boil, and a long time to boil. Have about two quarts of boiling water in a stewpan, and into it stir one cup of oatmeal, which you have already wet with cold water; boil this an hour, stirring often, then add half a spoonful of salt, and boil an hour longer. If it should get too stiff, add more boiling water? or if too thin boil a little longer; you cannot boil it too much.

A LADY said to us the other day. "Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,) has saved my life. It has so lessened my labors when I have been worn out." Try it at once.

BLISTERS.—If you wish a blister to heal quickly, be careful not to remove the skin. On infants this should be observed. The first dressing should be lily or cabbage leaves coddled in boiling water. Then a salve made thus: one part wax, one part lard, one part turpentine from the pine-tree; melt and strain. Resin is sometimes used instead of turpentine. This makes basilicon. If the part blistered be in a situation apt to be rubbed, cover with cotton bats, as in the case of a burn, especially if the patient be an infant.

APPLES may be kept in pits, as potatoes are. Put them on the ground, not in a hole but on the surface, and pile them in a conical heap; cover with sheaves of straw gathered together at the top and tied there. The straw be a foot thick. Then cover the straw with earth dug around the heap, leaving the extreme point of the straw uncovered for ventilation. The pit should be made in a high and dry place.

HE is a fool. We mean the man, who lets his baby cry all night in the arms of its mother, and does not sleep a wink, when Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will quiet the baby by relieving its pain; a bottle costing only 25 cents.

RECIPE FOR HARD SOAP.—Take 1½ gallons of soft water, 3 pounds of sal soda, 1 pound of unslaked lime; add the three together and let them come to a boil; take it from the fire and let it stand till it settles clear; then drain off the liquid from the lime, and add three pounds of clean grease to the liquid; put it back on the stove and let it boil to the proper thickness, say fifteen minutes. One ounce of essence may be added if desired.

SPRAINS AND BRUISES.—Parsnip tops beaten to a pulp and wetted with vinegar are a good application; also bran or clay, or brown paper, made wet with vinegar. But for sprains or bruises the best direction that can be given is to wrap the part with a soft cloth in many folds, and keep it constantly wet with water as warm as the patient can bear it. This treatment should be kept up for an hour or two at a time.

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Cold or any trouble of the throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine Bronchial Troches are sold *only in boxes.*

POTATO CAKES.—Take potatoes—mashed ones are best, but boiled ones can be mashed—immediately after dinner before getting too cold; add about an equal amount of flour and a small piece of butter or lard; rub thoroughly together, roll out and cut as for buscuit—not too thick and bake in a rather quick oven. When done to a light brown, cut open, butter and eat warm. They are delicious.

MEAT LOAF.—Chop fine, whatever cold meat you may have, fat and lean together; add pepper and salt, one finely chopped onion, two slices of bread which have been soaked in milk and one egg. Mix well together and bake in a form. This makes an admirable tea or breakfast dish.

HOW TO WASH WINDOWS.—Have a pail partly filled with clean tepid water; throw in a teaspoonful of powdered borax; have one small chamois dipped into the borax water, to wash the windows; then with a dry chamois rub the window dry, and polish. In this way windows may be cleaned in a very few moments and not wet the carpets or tire the person.

THOUSANDS upon thousands of bottles of Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, have been sold, and from all over the land comes one universal cry, "Carboline, as now improved and perfected, is the best hair restorer ever used. Sold by all druggists,

TO CURE HEADACHE.—Simple remedies are frequently the best for headache. A cup of sour milk spread upon a thin cloth and applied to the head will many times give relief. Or, a mustard plaster on the back of the neck will often ease the pain.

CUSTARD FOR CAKES.—One pint milk, four eggs, two cups sugar, and half cup of flour,; boil the milk, and while it is boiling add sugar, eggs and flour, and flavor it with lemon.

RAW CUSTARD.—For diseases of the stomach when very delicate food is required, this custard is excellent. Beat up an egg with sugar to taste; add a cup of milk and whatever flavor liked.

To preserve cider sweet and make it sparkling, bottle it in wine bottles, add a teaspoonful of white sugar to each bottle, cork tightly and tie down the cork firmly.

SO PREVALENT and so fatal has Consumption become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

HUMOROUS.

A GRAND SCHEME.—"I have a most wonderful scheme for making money," said a man on a Jersey city ferry boat the other evening to a person whom he had never met before.

"What is it?"

"Why a new system of theology—something a little more lurid and entertaining than the old-fashioned style."

"What is it to be called?"

"I'll tell you my scheme. I intend to start a seminary out in the country somewhere to be called Lawson's Athletic Seminary. I am going to have the thing fixed so that a green hand at preaching can be developed into a crack sermonizer."

"You can't make a preacher in that time?"

"Yes, I can, if he is strong, and has any taste for athletic sports. Now, if he knows anything about the trapeze—"

"The what?" gasped the hearer.

"The trapeze. I intend to have a trapeze, horizontal bar and tumbler pitchers; and have made arrangements to have a good gymnasium erected. I am also going to have lessons given at the pupils' residences—ten lessons for $25 just like boxing."

But who will teach the Latin and Greek, and can a pupil master these languages in the space of time you mention?"

"There ain't going to be any such foolishness as that; it is going to be a sort of Delsarte affair; you will be able to tell by the manner the preacher turns in the air when he says: My idea is to have preaching by a regular star company. To have one man open a sermon by swinging around a bar, and have another take him up at the end of the paragraph by turning a somersault, and have the thing passed from one to the other until a climax and wind-up is reached."

"Do you intend to have a cornet?"

"Not at all, sir; not at all; I am going to have base drums, and have the domonies led by a regular leader standing on a flour barrel, and the presentation of bouquets is to be strictly prohibited. It will pay big money. It will supplant pedestrianism. Now, what I want you to do is to let me have a quarter. I am just raising a little money to have a plan drawn; the building is to be of granite, three stories high I think I can have you made a stockholder. Now, then if you will kindly dish me out the quarter—"

"I haven't a quarter!"

"Well, let me have fifty cents."

"I haven't got it."

"Perhaps I can have you made President of the institution."

"I would't be President of your blamed old thing."

"No, I know you wouldn't; you are too depraved; you would rather be President of a base ball club; you don't believe in the evolution of theology, you don't, and you ain't fit to drive a hack at Tilden's funeral."

Then he went over and asked a man to give him a light as he pulled a stump out of his pocket.

A CRYING baby is a bore to the whole neighborhood and the parents should be forced to keep Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup handy. Price 25 cents.

"It's cool to-day," said a mother to her litele son. "Yes, it's school five days of the week," replied the embryonic parographist.

IN China, men never go to a barber shop to get shaved. The barber travels around with his tools like a scissors grinder, hunting up customers, and you sit down on a doorstep or the curb stones and the barber shaves and skins you at the same time, for one price, which is ridiculously low. An American never gets shaved by a Chinese barber the second time. He would rather be shaved and talked to death by an American barber than be skinned to death by a heathen Chinee.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.

THE worst case of selfishness on record is that of a youth who complained because his mother put a larger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

"WHAT'S egg's this morning?" "Eggs, of course," says the dealer. "Well," says the customer, "I'm glad of it, for the last I bought of you were all chickens."

ONE is an onion boiled and the other is a bunion oiled. There is the answer. You can fit a conundrum to it at your leisure.

THE maiden with the new parasol always regret that she can't keep it up in church.

THE first lap of the girl baby is her father's; and she never gets over the habit of sitting in men's laps.

Dr. J. D. Cook,

of Cooksville, Heard County, Ga., writes: Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co.

Gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Silsbee's Pile remedy, met with my approbation. I have tried it in three different cases, and it has not failed to relieve them at once. The patient that had it for two years says he thinks he is well, and that he always expects to keep a box on hand for fear it might come back again; another case of short duration used only three applications and says she is entirely well. It is the best thing I have ever seen for Piles. I will use it in my practice when needed.

Yours obediently,

J. D. COOK, M. D.

"*Anakesis,*" Dr. Silsbee's External Pile Remedy, is sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed *free* to all sufferers by P. Neustaedter & Co., sole manufacturers, Box 3946 New York.

IF YOU Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOUR Liver is Disordere *Hoofland's German Bitters* will set it aright.

FOR PIMPLES on the Face, use *Hieskell's Tetter Ointment.* It never fails to remove them.

Pro Bono Publico.

The man who never smoked the Lone Jack Cigarettes is like a world without a sun. Readers ponder over the condition of that man. Smoke the Lone Jack Cigarettes and you will feel pleasure with all mankind, not excepting your mother-in-law. Try the Lone Jack Cigarettes if you want a clear head and sound stomach. They are made of the best Tobacco grown, and free from any deleterious adulterations. We do not ask you to take our word for the praise bestowed on the Lone Jack Cigarettes. Only try them.

IF TROUBLED with Constipation, take *Hoofland's German Bitters.*

IF YOU are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

Hieskell's Tetter Ointment Will cure every form of Tetter.

VEGETINE

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent & Diuretic.

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Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEVENS

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

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My daughter has received great benefit from the use of Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

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Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
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SORCERER. " " " $1 00.

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HAS JUST STARTED ONE OF THEIR

Grand Semi-annual Sales of Dry Goods.

To the people of Philadelphia there is no need to say that at these sales the Greatest Bargains in Black and Colored Silks, Black Goods, Dress Goods and General Dry Goods that are sold in Philadelphia can always be found. **TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH** have got to be sold in the next **60 days**, and to sell this large sum we have made some of the Lowest Prices for choice and good goods that have ever been made in the United States.

Should it not be convenient to visit the city, we will cheerfully send samples of Silks, Velvets, Black Goods, Dress Goods, or any other kind of good that samples can be cut from.

$1 25 Black Silks for 90c.
$1 50 Black Silks for $1 00.
$2 00 Black Silks for $1 25.
$1 12½ Colored silks for 75c.
$1 50 Colored Silks for $1 00.
$12 00 Lyons Velvets for $7 00.
$3 00 Black Silk Velvets for $2 00.
$1 75 Black Watered Silks for $1 00.
65c. Black Cashmeres for 45c.
$1 00 Black Cashmeres for 65c.
$1 50 Black Henriettas for $1.
87½c. Wool Dress Goods for 12½c.
50c. Wool Dress Goods for 25c.
$1 00 Wide Wool Suitings for 65c.
75c. Kid Gloves for 35c.
$1 50 Kid Gloves for 75c.
85c. White Woolen Flannels for 50c.
75c. Black Silk Mohairs for 37½c.
25c. Ladies' and Children's Stocking for 12½c.
$1 25 Ladies' Corsets for 50c.
$21 00 Paisley Shawls for $12.
$6 00 Blankets for $4 50.
65c. Colored Stockings for 37½c.
75. Colored Wool Cashmeres for 50c.
$9 00 Black Cloth Coats for $5 00.
45c. Red Twilled Flannel for 35c.
$1.00 Damasse Silks for 37½c.
20c. Hemstitched Hdkfs. for 12½c.
15c. Fancy Dress Goods for 8c.
80c. Black Satine Cloth, 25c.
85c. Beaded Net Scarfs, 15c.
75c. Merino Underwear, 50c.
64-inch All-wool Colored Buntings, 25c.
65c. Black Wool Cashmere, 37½c.
$1 75 Black Silk Velvets, $1 10.

SILKS, VELVETS, SATINS.

75c. Black Silks for 60c.
$1.00 Black Silks for 75c.
$1.25 Black Silks for 90c.
$1.37 Black Silks for $1.
$1.50 Black Silks for $1.10.
$1.75 Black Silks for $1.25.
$2.00 Black Silks for $1.50.
$2.50 Black Silks for $1.75.
$3.00 Black Silks for $2.00.
$3.25 Black Silks for $2.25.
$3.50 Black Silks for $2.50.
75c. Colored Silks for 60c.
$1.00 Colored silks for 75c.
$1.25 Colored Silks for 90c.
$1.37 Colored Silks for $1.00.
$1.50 Colored Silks for $1.10.
$1.75 Colored Silks for $1.25.
$1.10 Colored Satins for $75.
$1 50 Colored Satins for $1 00.
$1 25 Black Silk Velvets for $1 00.
$1 50 Black Silk Velvets for $1 10.
$1 75 Black Silk Velvets for $1 25.
$2 00 Black Silk Velvets for $1 50
$2 50 Black Silk Velvets for $1 75.
$3 00 Black Silk Velvets for $2 00.
$3 50 Black Silk Velvets for $2 50.
$4 25 Black Silk Velvets for $3 00.
$5 50 Black Silk Velvets for $4 00.
$7 00 Black Silk Velvets for $5 00.
$10 00 Black Lyons Velvets for $6 50.
$12 00 Black Lyons Velvets for $7 50.
$14 00 Black Lyons Velvets for $8 50.
$2 00 Colored Silk Velvets for $1 50
$5 50 Black Striped Velvets for $3 75.
$3 50 Colored Striped Velvets for $2 25.
Black Cashmeres and Henriettas.
Black All-wool Cashmere, 37½c.; worth 50c.
" " " 45c.; worth 60c.
" " " 50c.; worth 65c.
" " " 60c.; worth 85c.
" " " 65c.; worth 90c.
" " " 75c., worth $1 00.
" " " 85c., worth $1 15.
" " " 95c.; worth $1 25.
" " " $1 00; worth $1 35.
" " " $1 10; worth $1 50.
" " " $1 25; worth $1 75.
" Silk Warp Henriettas 85c.; worth $1 15.
" " " 95c.; worth $1 25.
" " " $1 10; worth $1 35.
" " " $1 35; worth $1 75.
" " " $1 50; worth $2 25.
" " " $1 75; worth $2 50

Best makes of Calicoes, 4c.
Best styles patchwork Calicoes, 3½c.
Best 4-4 Chintzes, 6½c.
Best Hamilton Percales, 8c.
15c Bourette Suitings, 8c.
Choicest Styles Wrapper Reps, 12½c.
Choice Damasse Popins, 12½c.
All Colors Plain Cashmeres, 12½c.
Wool Plaid Dress Goods, 12½c.
Mixed Camel's Hair, 12½c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Plain Basket Woven Dress Goods, 8c; worth 15c.
Fancy Bourette Suitings, 8c; good value, 15c.
Polka Dot French Chintzes, 10c; have been 25c.
Plain Cashmeres, all col's, 12½c; good value 18c.
Tufted Bourette Suitings, 12½c; have been 25c.
Dark shade winter Debeiges, 15c; reg. price, 25c.
Wide Damasse Popilns, all col, 12½c; worth 15c.
D. width Cashmeres, all colors, 18c; value, 25c
All-wool Suitings, 20; regular price, 25c.
Choice styles all-wool Suitings, 25c; cheap at 37½
Choice French Plaids, 25c; sold elsewhere, 50c.
All-wool Pekin Stripes, Shoodas and Satines, 35c.
All-wool Empress Velours and Damasse, 35c.
All-wool Cashmeres, all colors, 45c.
All-wool Camel's Hair, 50c; have been $1.
French Tartan Plaids, 65c; elsewhere, $1.
French Damasse, 75c; cost to land, 1 40
Damasse Cashmeres, 37½c; cheap at 60c.
Silk and Wool Plaids, 75c; cost $1 20.
High-colored Plaids, 75c; value, $1 25.
Velour Cords, $1 75; regular price, $2 50.
High-class Novelties, $1 75; value, $2 25.

Our purchases in all fine foreign Dress Fabrics are not made until the importer is ready to break prices and take low offers, giving us the chance to sell at less prices than most houses pay for the same goods.

COATS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

$3 50 all wool Beavers Shawls for $2 00.
$4 00 Waterloo and Middlesex Shawls for $3 00.
$6 50 Blue and Green Long Shawls for $5.00.
$7 50 Middlesex Double Shawls for $6 00.
$9 00 Blue and Green Scotch shawls for $7 00.
$10 00 Black Thibet Long Shawls for $6 50.
$12 00 Black Thibet Long Shawls for $8 50.
$16 00 Black Thibet Long Shawls, for $10 00.
$4 00 Gossamer Waterproofs, $2 50.
$8 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $4 50.
$9 50 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $5.
$13 50 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $6 50.
$16 00 Matalasse Beaver Cloth Coats for $9 50.
$21 00 Diagonal Beaver Cloth Coats for $12 50.
$30 00 Fur-lined Diagonal Cloth Coats for $18 00.
$9 00 Plain Beaver Cloth Coats for $5.50.
$12 00 Plain Wool Beaver Cloth Coats for $6 50.
$18 00 Silk Velvet-trim'd Beaver Coats for $10 50
$25 00 Richly-trimmed Beaver Coats for $15 00.

Besides many very handsomely-trimmed Plain and Fancy Cloth Coats and Dolmans, all made in our own building, under the supervision of an experienced artis;

Large, good Wool Blankets, $2 50; value $3 25.
Large, good Wool Blankets, $3 50; value $4 50.
Large, good Wool Blankets, 5/4; value $5 50.
Extra good Wool Blankets, $5 00; value $7 00.
Extra good Wool Blankets, 7/4; value $9 50.
Extra good Wool Blankets, 8/4 50; value $12 00.
Extra good Wool Blankets, $11 00; value $16 00.
70-inch Irish Damask Table Linen, $1; value $1 50.
60-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 50c; value 70c.
64-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 60c; value 75c.
76-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 75c; value $1.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

2-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 35c; were 65.
3-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 45c; were 75.
4-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 65c; were $1 25.
4-b. Kid Gloves, Black and Colored, 75c; were $1 50.
2-b. Castor Gloves, 50c; good value, $1 25.
3 Elastic Fleeced Lisle Gloves, 25c; value, 35c.
Ladies' Misses' Fancy Hose, 12½c; value 25c.
Ladies', Misses' Fancy Hose, 25c; value 45c.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 50c; value 75c.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 75c; value $1.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Pants, 85c; value $1 25.
Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, $1 50; value $1 85.
Men's Scarlet Merino Underwear, $1 50; value $2.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50c; value 75c
Men's Merino Shirts and Drs, 75c; value, $1 00.
Men's Merino Shirts and Drs, $1; value, $1.50.

All makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslins sold as low as the Agents's Prices.

Black silk Fringes under price. Canton Flannels, both Bleached and Unbleached, Lower than elsewhere.

There has never been a sale made in Philadelphia that will compare with this sale either in extent and variety of stock or the lowness of prices for good goods.

Should any reader desire to order a Cloak or Coat, they can do so with perfect safety—only be careful to send the correct back and sleeve measure.

SOUTHWICK'S COMBINATION STORE,

Corner ELEVENTH and CHESTNUT Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

$7 FOR 36 CENTS.

—POPULAR MUSIC.—

20 BEAUTIFUL PIECES FOR 36 CENTS.

12 VOCAL.		6 INSTRUMENTAL.	
NANCY LEE	Adams	SECRET LOVE	Resch
WARRIOR BOLD	"	PURE AS SNOW	Lange
TRUE BLUE	"	ALBUM LEAF	Greig
LIGHT IN THE WINDOW	Lonsdale	MUSIC BOX	Liebich
DARBY AND JOAN	Molloy	CHIMES OF MAY BELLS	Bohm
POOR BIRD	Benedict	VILLAGE MAIDEN	Conradi
IT IS NOT SO	Linley	SIGHING FOR HOME	Jungmann
BAILIFF'S DAUGHTER OF ISLINGTON		RUM RUM GALOP	Resch

AND FOUR OTHER POPULAR SONGS.

There have been over 200,000 of these popular pieces sold at 35 cts. each, but in order to introduce them into every household where good music is appreciated, we will send the 20 all postpaid, for 36c. or 13 3c. stamps. Mention this paper and address **WILDES & CO., 31 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.**

ADVERTISEMENTS

asserted in **ANY OR ALL** of the Newspapers named in their Directory for **ONE TIME**, or for **ONE YEAR**, in the best positions, which are carefully watched, at the **LOWEST PRICES**, on application to

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For Advertisers without charge, for insertion in a **CHOICE SELECTION** of Newspapers, or for the **BEST** Newspapers in **ANY** City, Town, County or Section.

Advertisements in the Best Positions, at Very Reasonable Rates.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

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HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DISEASE and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, **Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent** which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Montreal Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on disease and Its Cure," as follows:

List of Diseases Cured by

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes